

supply of water gas, of which about 25,000,000 cubic feet are consumed every day in New York under normal conditions.

FEARS FOR THE RESULTS.

"All we can do," said an official of the Consolidated Gas Company to-day, "is to hope and pray that something will happen to settle the strike. If it runs into the cold weather I hesitate to say what will be the result."

"The consumption of gas in New York City is about 80,000,000 cubic feet a day. Of this about two-thirds is coal gas, made from bituminous coal. The rest is water gas."

"We have orders for anthracite, from which water gas is made, placed in England, Wales and Nova Scotia. We are getting bituminous wherever we can. But the time is coming when we are going to have a short supply of anthracite and will have to shut down our water gas plants."

IMPOSSIBLE TO MEET THE DEMAND.

"We are already turning out all the coal gas we can manufacture. If the strike continues the demand for gas for heating and lighting purposes will run up to 250,000,000 cubic feet a day, or treble what it is now. It is impossible for us to turn out much more than we are manufacturing, and if the water gas supply is cut off entirely we cannot furnish one-fourth of the gas that will be needed."

"From this it will be seen that we could not satisfy the demand even if we had the coal. And if we cannot get the coal—well, I don't want to consider what would happen. You can figure it out for yourself."

The first cold snap, on the authority of another official of the Consolidated Gas Company, will bring appalling results to New York. Hundreds of thousands of gas stoves will be lit, the pressure will decrease in the pipes until they will produce a bare, blue flicker, and cold and darkness all over the city will follow. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the gas people are putting up a brave front, but their worry is plainly apparent.

BROOKLYN ALREADY IN BAD PLIGHT.

Residents in Brooklyn find themselves confronted with a condition which makes it next to impossible for them to obtain even gas heaters or ranges.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, which furnishes virtually all the gas for the city, is not putting in gas stoves, for the reason that it cannot get them. Even stoves obtainable, the company would be unable to provide enough gas for heating and cooking purposes, according to a statement made to an Evening World reporter to-day by an official of the company.

There has been a scant supply of gas for the past month. Gas is shut off at 8 o'clock in the morning and kept off until 4 in the afternoon, in order that there may be sufficient pressure for illuminating purposes in the evening.

It is, therefore, next to impossible to do any cooking during the day.

CITIZENS OFFER TO HELP.

"The average daily consumption of gas in Brooklyn is from eighteen to twenty million cubic feet," said a gas company official. "We are not able to furnish more than 17,500,000 feet, despite the fact that we are straining every nerve. Ordinarily a ton of coal will yield from 28,000 to 35,000 cubic feet of gas, but it is impossible to tell what the yield is from the grade of coal we are now compelled to use. I should say it is not one-fifth of the yield we get from our contract coal, which ceased coming last May."

"We have paid as high as \$21 a ton for anthracite. We have also imported Welch coal, but it is not as satisfactory as the domestic article, expelling under intense heat."

"Our present supply of coal will last a week. We have had several offers of small quantities of coal from persons who say they have read of our plight in the newspapers. One lawyer wrote us, offering to sell five tons of egg coal at \$23 a ton. Five tons would last us about five minutes. Consequently we have declined offers of individuals who have volunteered to come to our assistance. Our case is an exception to the rule. 'Every little helps.'"

PLOT TO KEEP SOFT COAL OUT OF NEW YORK.

To make the hardship and suffering more acute because of the famine in hard coal, the presidents of the great coal-carrying railroads have banded together and now refuse to haul soft coal to New York in sufficient quantities to give partial relief.

With thousands and thousands of empty coal cars lying idle in yards and banked upon sidings, the presidents of these roads refuse to permit the soft-coal miners and operators to ship their product.

So completely have they tied up the coal cars that the soft coal operators here have made a joint appeal to President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania line, to at least treat them fairly and handle the usual quantity of soft coal which they ship to tidewater.

COMBINED TO KEEP SOFT COAL OUT.

To prevent its use the presidents of the coal-carrying railroads combined.

Because of this combination bituminous coal is selling at from \$9 to \$12 a ton, but only in a speculative way, as none can be delivered, and the operators who are selling it are doing so to be delivered thirty days hence.

Bituminous operators hold the railroad officials responsible for this condition. They say they can mine sufficient soft coal to supply the entire market if the railroads will only deliver it. While the coal famine is on the Board of Health will not enforce the laws against the use of soft coal.

The bituminous operators claim that the Pennsylvania Railroad, New York Central, Beech Creek Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, are responsible for this condition.

UP TO PRESIDENT CASSATT.

The Davis Coal and Coke Company through its President said: "The question of soft coal is up to President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. An appeal has been made to him in person by representatives of the soft coal operators. Give us cars and we will give New York soft coal."

Samuel J. Smoot, President of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, said: "Retail dealers are unable to buy a pound of either hard or soft coal in the market to-day. The famine in soft coal is as great as it is in hard coal."

Allison Dodd, one of the largest wholesale dealers, at No. 143 Liberty street, said:

"No Wall street proposition equals soft coal for speculative tendencies. The price of soft coal to-day is even more of a speculation than the most active stock listed."

The bituminous operators declare their willingness to ship their entire output to New York if the railroads will only haul it for them, as they say the price is better now than they ever expected to receive.

MINERS READY TO STAY OUT ALL WINTER.

(Special to The Evening World.)

TAMAQUA, Pa., Oct. 6.—In the Panther Creek Valley last night all the locals of the United Mine Workers held meetings and passed resolutions reaffirming their allegiance to the union and declaring their intention to remain on strike all winter if Mitchell desires them to do so.

Contrary to expectations the troops did not patrol the Panther Creek Valley this morning, neither did the strikers have pickets posted as usual. Any man who desired to go to work could have done so without fear, but notwithstanding the favorable conditions not more than the regular force of non-union men went to work and no additional colliery was started.

ELEVATORS STAND STILL IN THE SKYSCRAPERS.

On account of the scarcity of coal the elevator service in many of the skyscraping office buildings was reduced by half to-day. In some buildings it was discontinued altogether for hours at a time on account of the difficulty in keeping up steam. This was especially true in buildings in which power is used for other purposes than the running of elevators.

Where attempts were made to supply a coal elevator service the cars moved

up and down the shafts with exasperating slowness. This was the case in many buildings in which supplies of coal were due, but were not delivered by the dealers. Until coal could be secured, engineers used cast-off office furniture, basement partitions and all sorts of rubbish.

A few more days of the coal strike and it will be a case of all New York walking to the skyline in the morning and walking down again at night.

The service on the Third Avenue "L" road was exasperatingly slow to-day, too, owing to a similar shortage of coal and consequent reduction in the power sent through the third rail.

NO COAL TO BE BOUGHT, THESE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW HOW THE EAST SIDE POOR ARE GETTING FUEL FROM DAY TO DAY.

(Snapshots Photographs Taken This Morning.)



The Way A Poor Street Woman Gathers Wood

Four Little East Side Wood Gatherers

A Cherry Street Find for the Poor

WOMAN HURT BY CAR.

Knocked Down in Broadway and Taken to Hospital.

Mary Gorman, of No. 55 Poplar street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by a car at Grant Jones street and Broadway at 7:30 o'clock this morning and so injured that it was necessary to remove her to St. Vincent's Hospital.

WANTS HIS PRISONERS TO CUT FUEL FOR JAIL.

Owners of wooded land in the neighborhood of the Queens County Jail who are anxious to have their property cleared of timber at bargain prices may find a little consolation in the present coal famine. Incidentally the one hundred or more Weary Willies who put in an appearance at the jail at the first sign of cold weather every year may find their lots not such easy ones this season as heretofore.

Sheriff Joseph De Bragga, who has charge of the jail, is short of coal, and

is at his wits' ends what to do for fuel. He has already furnished extra blankets to the one hundred prisoners now in the jail, and he has had to depend during the past few days on old packing boxes, broken rail fences and other wooden articles for his supply of fuel.

If the coal strike continues for another week he will be forced, he says, to find land-owners who are willing to give him lumber on their property in exchange for the labor of clearing it, and he will put his charges to work at staving away a sufficient amount of wood for prison consumption.

HARD COAL JUMPS TO \$30 AND \$38 A TON.

Hard coal, in sizes suitable for domestic use, has reached the top notch price of \$30 a ton or \$38 a ton when sold by the bushel or rail.

It is difficult to get any even at this price.

This means that to the ordinary consumer, the poor man, the fuel to prepare the daily meal costs a cent and three-quarters a pound.

By the exercise of the greatest economy it will require 24 pounds a day to prepare meals and heat water for domestic use. This means an outlay of 24 cents a day for fuel alone, unless the consumer is fortunate enough to find pieces of board with which to help out.

Every workman returning home at night is laden with bundles of wood. Carpenters and others employed in building tie up a few sticks of wood and carry it home with them in order to prevent the paying, in some instances, of one-third of the daily income for fuel.

Coal dealers say that the shipments from Canada will have no appreciable effect on the market or the price of coal. All the coal which can be shipped in from there will be quickly bought up by the big manufacturers and gas companies.

"We cannot get it," is the only explanation they can make.

Coal is now costing more than flour or sugar or even the ordinary grade of corn meal.

Dealers do not hope for any relief from the present prices. They claim it will continue some time.

Though the mines were opened it would be at least a month before any coal could arrive in quantities sufficient to lower the price.

Soft coal is quoted at \$10 and \$12 a ton to-day by the various dealers. It is practically impossible to use this coal in families, because the soot from it will choke up flues and chimneys within a week after its use is begun.

In addition to the annoyance from this it is claimed that the gases emitted from soft coal taint the food and make it in some instances unfit for use.

Dealers to-day are refusing to sell more than half a ton of hard coal, even

100,000 TONS OF COAL ORDERED IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A telegram from Newcastle announces that 100,000 tons of coal were sold on the Newcastle Coal Exchange this afternoon for America. This is the largest quantity contracted in any one day since the American coal strike started, but cargoes are being sold right along to American consumers.

PIANO STRIKERS' PICKET IS FINED.

Orso Is Accused of Violently Interfering with New Boy Going to Work in Weeser's Factory.

During the last two weeks the rubbers and polishers in New York piano factories have been on a strike for four hours and more pay. Eight hundred men are out and have established picket lines for the purpose of interdicting with new men who have been employed.

John A. Weeser, who has a factory at Forty-third street and Eleventh avenue, notified the police of the West Forty-seventh street station that pickets were making themselves obnoxious near his factory and threatening new men. Detectives were sent to preserve order.

Several new men were going to work to-day when they were stopped at the factory door by one of the pickets, who became so belligerent, Mr. Weeser says, that he summoned the detectives and had the man arrested. He said he was Giuseppe Orso, No. 63 East Thirtieth street. He was taken to the West Side Court.

BROKER SUED BY A RACING MAN.

Cornelius Fellowes, a Horse Show Officer, Asks for an Accounting from His Former Partner.

Counsel for Cornelius Fellowes, President of the National Horse Show Association, and a prominent racing man, today brought suit before Justice Stecker in the Supreme Court against Davis Johnson, the West street broker, for an accounting involving about \$100,000, he says, is due him.

Mr. Fellowes asserts that in 1887 he entered a partnership with Johnson, putting \$50,000 in cash and his stock Exchange seat in the firm. In the next two years his profits should have been about \$25,000, he says.

In 1891, Mr. Fellowes withdrew and asked a settlement. Johnson continued the business under the present firm name of Davis Johnson & Co.

Mr. Fellowes further says that under the law he is still liable for Davis Johnson & Co.'s debts, and he wants relief from the responsibility and the fortune he has been deprived of for more than twelve years.

Johnson, in his answer, declares he can give no accounting, as the books of the old firm were destroyed in a fire in the offices.

G. A. R. VETERANS CROWD CAPITAL.

Washington Will Devote Week to Ceremonies of National Encampment in Which 500,000 Will Participate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The men who fought for the Union in the great conflict are the guests of the capital of the nation. They came thousands strong to participate in the thirty-sixth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the opening ceremonies of which occur to-day, and were greeted by bright skies, a beautifully decorated city and hospitable people.

The streets were early the scene of great activity. The visitors already are counted by the tens of thousands, and trains are arriving hourly with their loads of human freight to be added to the throng, which it is expected will reach 500,000.

The city with its lavish decorations never looked more attractive than to-day. There is scarcely a building on the principal streets that is not festooned with the national colors, and many of the stands and vehicles on the streets are similarly decorated.

At least 50,000 of the G. A. R. men are expected to attend the encampment, and Gen. Eli Torrance of Minneapolis, the present Commander-in-Chief, will preside.

Among the prominent women who will attend are Mrs. Margaret Ray Wickes, of Ohio; Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, of Illinois; Mrs. Emma Foster, of Kansas, and Mrs. Belle C. Harris, of Kansas.

Other distinguished women of the G. A. R. who will be present are Mrs. Emma Wall, National President of the Ladies of the G. A. R.; Mrs. Elizabeth Emma Wall, National President of the Veterans; Mrs. Della A. B. Fay, National President of Army Nurses of the Civil War.

The trustees of the Corcoran Art Gallery have tendered to Mrs. Roosevelt the use of the gallery for her reception to the visiting delegates to the several women's patriotic societies, which will be in convention here during G. A. R. week, and from 4 to 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon next 900 of these women will meet the wife of the President.

President Roosevelt has expressed to Commander-in-Chief Torrance and to Chairman Warner, of the local committee, his keen regret at his inability to review the parade on Wednesday. His physicians feel that he should not subject himself to the great strain this would involve. He has, however, thought in some way he might be able to greet the members of the Grand Army in Washington and their families and friends who accompany them. His physicians today stated that if nothing unforeseen occurred in his condition, and if the weather was favorable, he could safely be driven along the line of the parade on Wednesday, and he expects to carry out this arrangement.

CURED OF ASTHMA

By the KOCH LUNG CURE



"I was unable to sleep on account of severe coughing, sneezing and asthmatic attacks every night, and therefore determined to try the Koch Lung Cure, at 45 West 23d St., New York. Since taking the Koch Inhalation treatment I have slept every night and have had no asthmatic attacks. In fact, the Koch treatment made me well, and I have remained well."

"For years I could hardly walk without holding on to the fence and had to lift my limbs to go upstairs. I would not go through this experience again for \$10,000. I am now well and favorably known in the fur business. It is well known that people who work among seal skins and similar furs, as I do, are subject to this disease. I never expected to be cured without leaving this climate, but I at last found a treatment that absolutely relieved my bronchial tubes and throat by breathing into the air passages the healing, oily vapors of the Koch Lung Cure, at 45 West 23d Street, New York."

As I am cured I feel so grateful that I do not hesitate to offer my testimonial for publication for the good it will do my fellow-sufferers. I cannot bear to think of those who are suffering when the cure is at their door. I therefore make this frank statement and am willing to prove the truth of it to any one who will call upon me at my home. JAMES J. LIZLEY, 1000 East 52d St., New York."

WATERS PIANOS

If you desire to purchase a first-class piano and do not want to pay a fancy price examine the new WATERS UPRIGHTS and you will discover that a strictly high-grade piano, with WONDERFUL TONE QUALITIES, can be purchased at a very low price and on small monthly payments if desired.



Send postal catalogue with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-year system, giving you THREE YEARS' TIME without interest. We also offer this week some SPECIAL BARGAINS in second-hand uprights, all in good order, on payment of only \$5 PER MONTH. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free. Call early and examine them.

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Your breakfast to-morrow will cost you about half a cent if it's H-O.

H-O costs fifteen cents—other kinds about ten. We tax your pocket a little so as not to tax your digestion much. It's so much cheaper than the other kinds because it's so much better.

H-O

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